

Borough of Chorley.

Medical Officer of Health's
Annual Report,
1913.



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CHORLEY,

FEBRUARY, 1914.

TO THE CHORLEY TOWN COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

There are several satisfactory features in the Report for 1913, which I have pleasure in presenting to you.

The Deathrate was, with one exception, the lowest on record. The Birthrate was somewhat higher than it has been for the previous two years, the Infantile Mortality was the lowest on record, and the Zymotic Deathrate was lower than it has been for several years.

Further, your Council have decided to erect Public Baths in the town, you have resolved to adopt the Notification of Births Act, and you have authorised me to secure bacteriological examination in some Infectious Diseases.

All of these subjects will be commented on in this Report, and, whilst congratulating you upon the better Vital statistics and the improvements accomplished and projected in the sanitary conditions of the town, I must remind you that, as long as the Deathrate is higher than the average for towns of a similar size to Chorley, there is every necessity for not relaxing any effort to still further improve the Sanitation of the town.

The number of Births registered in the Borough during 1913 was seven hundred and forty (740), of which two (2), as not born of Residents in your town, have been transferred to other districts. The nett number of Births of Residents was seven hundred and thirty-eight (738), yielding upon an estimated population of 31,100 on July 1st, 1913, the Birthrate of 23·73.

This Birthrate is higher than the Birthrates of 1912 and 1911—22·64 and 23·45 respectively—but it is very much lower than the rates that used to obtain, as you will see from the following.

Average of	Number of Births.						Birthrate.
Decade (1891—1900)...	...	814	...	...	...	...	31·95
,, (1901—1910)...	...	790	...	...	...	...	27·61
Year 1911	714	...	...	...	...	23·45
,, 1912	696	...	...	...	...	22·64
,, 1913	738	...	...	...	...	23·73

The Birthrate in 1912 was the lowest on record in your Borough, and I am glad to report a somewhat more satisfactory rate for 1913.

The Birthrate throughout England and Wales in 1913 has been calculated at 23·0 per thousand, and that of the smaller towns amongst which Chorley is enumerated was also 23·9. The Birthrate in Chorley thus closely approximates that of the County at large and the towns of somewhat similar size.

Three hundred and seventy (370) of the Births of Residents were Boys and three hundred and sixty-eight (368) Girls.

Thirty-two (32) Illegitimate Births were registered ; two (2) however were not of Residents in the Borough.

The percentage of Illegitimate Births of Residents was accordingly 4, the same as in 1912, whilst in 1911 5 per cent. of the Births were illegitimate.

Four hundred and fifty-five (455) Deaths were registered as occurring in Chorley in 1913. The Deathrate of Registered Deaths upon the estimated population of 31,100 was 14·63 per thousand.

With one exception, the Deathrate of 1913 was the lowest on record in the Borough, and was only 0·41 higher than the lowest Deathrate which occurred in 1910.

Twenty-five (25) Deaths occurred in Chorley of persons not resident in the Borough, whilst the Deaths of fifteen (15) residents were registered in other districts. The nett number of Deaths of Residents in 1913 was accordingly four hundred and forty five (445), yielding the Deathrate of Residents of 14·31 per thousand. This Deathrate was also the lowest on record with the exception of that estimated for 1910.

The fall in the Deathrate of Chorley obtained from the number of Deaths reported during the last twenty-three years is shown below.

Average of	Number of Deaths.						Deathrate.
Decade (1891—1900)	542·6	...	...	...	...	21·3
,, (1901—1910)	472·4	...	...	...	...	16·5
Year 1911	501	...	...	...	...	16·48
,, 1912	501	...	...	...	...	16·32
,, 1913	455	..	...	...	...	14·63

That is to say whilst the Birthrate has fallen since the average of the last decade of the nineteenth century by 26 per cent., the Deathrate has also fallen by 32 per cent.

The Deathrate throughout England and Wales in 1913 was 13·7, and that of the smaller towns was 12·8 per thousand.

You will notice that the Deathrate of Chorley is still above the average for the whole of the country, and also for the smaller towns more or less similar in population but widely varying in other conditions.

I am directed by the Registrar General to insert in my Report the Standard Deathrate of Chorley corrected according to the ratio which the local age and sex distribution bears to that of the whole country. The rate so corrected was in 1913 15·62

The Deaths of two hundred and thirty-six (236) Males and two hundred and nineteen (219) Females were registered, whilst the Deaths of Residents were of Males two hundred and twenty-four (224) and of Females two hundred and twenty-one (221).

One third of the Deaths were registered in the First Quarter of the year, and in this Quarter there were more Deaths registered than has been the average for the First Quarter during the preceding decade (1903—1912), though considerably less than in the corresponding Quarter of 1912.

In all the other Quarters the numbers of Deaths registered were below those of the corresponding Quarters of 1912 and the averages for those Quarters in the preceding decade, with the exception that there was a slight increase in the number of Deaths in the Fourth Quarter of 1913 over that of the Fourth Quarter of 1912.

I show this in the following Table.

TABLE A

Year.	First Quarter. No. of Deaths.	Second Quarter. No. of Deaths.	Third Quarter. No. of Deaths.	Fourth Quarter. No. of Deaths.	YEAR. No. of Deaths.
1913	151	103	96	105	455
1912	181	119	98	103	501
Average of Decade 1903—1912.	134·9	114·3	101·4	127·3	477·9

The Grouping of Ages at which Death has occurred given in the Local Government Board Tables (Table I.) has only been adopted since 1911. I have therefore reverted in Table B to the old grouping in order to make comparison with a longer series of years than two.

In this Table I have arranged the Deaths of Residents in 1913 under the various groups of ages at which they took place, and compared them with similar statistics of 1912, and with the average number of Deaths occurring in each group of ages during the Quinquennium 1908—1912.

TABLE B.

YEAR.	Total No of Deaths.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
1913	445	83	43	9	18	190	102
1912	494	94	61	21	21	180	117
Average Quinquennium 1908—1912	471	109·8	59	17·2	17·2	163·2	104·6

You may notice that in all the groups—except that of ages between 25 and 65 years—the Numbers of Deaths are less in 1913 than in 1912 : whilst compared with the average of the preceding five years ; up to the age of 15 there is a markedly decreased number in 1913 than the average ; in the groups 15 to 25 years, and 65 years and upwards, the numbers nearly correspond, whilst in the group 25 to 65 years, or middle life, there is a great increase in the number of Deaths in 1913 as compared with the average.

It thus appears that the diminished Mortality of 1913 has occurred amongst Infants and Young Children, and this lessened Mortality has been much more than can be accounted for by the generally decreased Birthrate during the period under review.

This decrease in the number of Deaths of children and young people is satisfactory, but the increase in the Mortality of people in early and late middle life shows a less favourable aspect.

As you will see from Table III. (Local Government Board Tables) sixty-one (61) persons died between twenty-five and forty-five years of age, and one hundred and twenty-nine (129) between forty-five and sixty-five years old.

In Table III. (Local Government Board Tables) I give the Deaths due to the various causes under the new classification of the Groups of Ages at which they occurred.

The number of Deaths due to each of the various causes and under the various Wards in which they occurred are given in Table C, and the total numbers of Deaths in 1913 in each Ward are compared with similar totals obtained in 1912 and with the average number for the five years preceding 1913.

TABLE C.

Cause of Death.	Totals.	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Workhouse Chorley Residents.
Enteric Fever.....	2	...	2	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	2	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	3	...	1	1	1	...
Influenza	2	1	...	...	1	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	24	4	8	8	...	4
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...
Cancer	36	5	6	11	12	2
Rheumatic Fever.....	2	1	...	1	...	...
Meningitis	5	...	1	2	2	...
Heart Disease	41	10	10	10	11	...
Bronchitis	37	5	6	11	12	3
Pneumonia	40	4	9	12	13	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	4	...	3	...	1	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	30	7	9	9	5	...
Appendicitis.....	2	...	1	1	...	...
Cirrhosis Liver	3	1	2	...	...	...
Nephritis	9	2	3	1	2	1
Puerperal Fever	2	1	1	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition, etc.	3	1	1	1	...	...
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc....	35	6	10	15	4	...
Violent Deaths	13	4	4	3	1	1
Suicides	7	...	...	5	2	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	90	14	19	18	32	7
Diseases Ill-defined.....	50	10	8	18	10	4
Totals 1913	445	79	104	128	110	24
Totals 1913... ..	494	86	114	130	130	34
Average of Quinquennium 1908—1912.....	471	79 2	109·4	133·4	119	30

I estimate the population of the various Wards on July 1st, 1913, as follows :—

North Ward	...	...	...	4930
South Ward	...	...	...	7290
East Ward	...	...	...	10830
West Ward	...	...	...	8050
				<hr/>
Borough of Chorley	...	...	...	31100

According to this estimate the Deathrate of Residents in the North Ward was the highest, viz. :—16·0 per thousand ; the rate in the South Ward was 14·3 ; that in the West Ward was 13·7 ; whilst the lowest Death-rate was in the East Ward, viz. :—11·1 per thousand.

As in 1912, the North Ward has yielded the heaviest Deathrate and East Ward the lowest.

In Table III. (Local Government Board Tables) the Number of Deaths due to the different Diseases causing them are detailed. In Table D, I have adopted a somewhat different classification, in order to compare the Number of Deaths which resulted from the various causes of Death in 1913, with similar statistics for the last five years, and with the average number for the quinquennium preceding 1913.

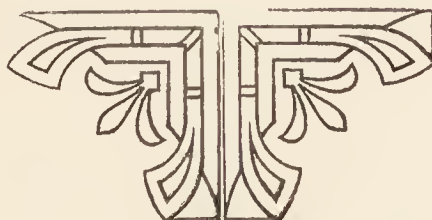


TABLE D.

Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths 1913.	Average Five Years 1908—1912	No. of Deaths 1912.	No. of Deaths 1911.	No. of Deaths 1910.	No. of Deaths 1909.	No. of Deaths 1908.
Enteric Fever.....	2	2·6	1	2	1	5	4
Measles .....	...	11·6	7	20	2	28	1
Scarlet Fever	3	5·4	6	17	1	2	1
Whooping Cough .....	...	8·8	20	1	5	2	16
Diphtheria, etc.....	3	6·8	4	12	7	9	2
Influenza	2	2·4	2	3	1	2	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	24	30·2	29	26	35	30	31
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	10·6	8	11	14	9	11
Cancer	36	18·0	20	19	19	14	18
Bronchitis	37	39·0	58	27	30	47	33
Pneumonia	40	46·6	57	49	26	69	32
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	4·8	4	6	5	7	2
Diarrhœa, Enteritis ...	30	23·2	8	17	23	12	26
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	3·6	4	4	3	5	2
Puerperal Fever.....	2	1·0	...	1	4	...	...
Premature Birth	11	12·8	18	9	13	13	11
Diseases of Parturition, &c.	3	2·6	7	1	...	1	4
Violent Deaths	13	13·0	12	13	8	17	15
Suicides	7	3·4	3	4	3	4	3
All other Diseases	223	224·6	226	234	211	211	241
Totals	445	471	494	506	411	487	457

During 1913 no Deaths were registered in your Borough as due to either Measles or Whooping Cough. We have to go back to the year 1898 to meet with a similar concurrence of no Deaths from either of these Diseases.

Compared with 1912, the Deaths in 1913 caused by Zymotic Diseases, except Diarrhœa, Tubercular Diseases, Diseases of Lungs and Premature Birth, show a marked decrease, whilst there is a decided increase in the number of Deaths due to Cancer and to Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

In comparison with the average number of Deaths in the quinquennium 1908—1912, the Deaths in 1913 due to Zymotic Diseases, (except Diarrhœa), Tubercular Diseases, &c., are considerably below the average, whilst those due to Diarrhœa—and especially to Cancer—are above the average. Indeed twice as many Deaths from Cancer occurred in 1913 as the average of the preceding five years.

The increased number of Deaths from Diarrhœa in 1913 was largely due to the hot weather in the late summer and to the plague of flies.

The Infantile Mortality in 1913 was the lowest on record, viz. :—One hundred and twelve (112) per thousand Births.

In 1912 I had to report to you that the Infantile Mortality of that year was the lowest on record, but the rate for 1913 was twenty-three (23) per thousand below the rate for 1912, viz. :—One hundred and thirty-five (135).

In order to show the gradual reduction in the Infantile Mortality I give the following figures.

Infantile Mortality 1913	...	...	112
„ 1912	...	...	135
„ 1911	...	...	171
<hr/>			
Average for decade 1901—1910	...	...	152
„ „ 1891—1900	...	...	188

You will see that there is a general trend towards the reduction of the Infantile Mortality, though occasionally this may be interfered with by the occurrence of exceptional causes, such as the prevalence of an epidemic disease in any year, or the unusual prevalence of Diarrhœa.

I am still of opinion however that this Infantile Mortality can be still further reduced, and I trust that your adoption of the Notification of Births Act will contribute to that desirable result,

The Zymotic Deathrate for 1913 was 1·22 per thousand per annum, thirty (30) Deaths having occurred from Diarrhœa, three (3) each from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and two (2) from Enteric Fever.

This rate was the lowest that has been recorded for several years, as you will see from the following statement of the rate for the last seven years.

Year.				Zymotic Deathrate.
1913	...	...	...	1·22
1912	...	...	...	1·50
1911	...	...	...	2·96
1910	...	...	...	1·29
1909	...	...	...	1·95
1908	...	...	...	1·73
1907	...	...	...	1·93

Had it not been for the unusual prevalence of Diarrhœa in the late summer and early autumn, the Zymotic Deathrate would have been very low indeed.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—Excluding all forms of Tuberculosis for the present, one hundred and twenty-six (126) cases of Infectious Diseases were notified to me in 1913, as compared with two hundred and thirty-six (236) in 1912, three hundred and six (306) in 1911, and one hundred and twenty-three (123) in 1910.

This marked reduction in the number of notifications has been chiefly due to the fewer cases of Scarlet Fever occurring in the Borough in 1913 than in the two preceding years.

In Table E I give the number of cases of each Infectious Disease notified in 1913, under the Wards in which such cases occurred, and compare the whole number of cases of each Infectious Disease notified in 1913 with the numbers of cases of the same disease in each of the previous five years.

TABLE E.

Diseases.	Scarlet Fever.						Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.						Typhoid Fever.						Puerperal Fever.						Erysipelas.						Other Notifiable Diseases.						Tuberculosis Pulmonary Non Pulmonary						TOTALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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South.....	19	54	73	16	18	1	4	3	14	3	6	3	3	...	4	4	1	4	40	77	99	26	32	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
East& Workhouse	31	74	85	58	25	8	5	10	9	8	9	4	3	2	3	8	4	80	109	108	75	46	19																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
West	23	31	47	9	27	8	3	4	14	1	5	4	1	...	1	6	1	4	1	41	43	74	16	37	15																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Totals 1908	18	15	10</

SMALL POX.—It is now ten years since a case of Small Pox has occurred in your Borough, the last cases having been notified in 1903. However instances of this disease have been reported in the County of Lancaster within the last three months, and there is a possibility of Small Pox being introduced into the town at any time.

On this account, I regret the increasing tendency to the neglect of Infant Vaccination. I have commented on this subject in my Report to the Chorley Education Authority, and wish to repeat here that we found in the last Inspection of Infants, one (1) child in every five (5) unprotected from an attack of Small Pox by Vaccination, whereas six years ago there was only one (1) in every twenty (20). In my opinion the improved sanitary conditions of the town, and the means of Isolation provided, will not be sufficient compensation for this neglect of vaccination, and I think that the inhabitants of the town, especially the unvaccinated, are being subjected to a great and unnecessary risk.

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease has been much less prevalent in 1913 than in 1912 or 1911, only ninety-six (96) cases having been notified to me during the year.

Of these, eighty-three (83) or over 86 per cent. were removed to the Infectious Hospital, whereas thirteen (13) were isolated as well as could be managed at home.

Three (3) Deaths occurred, giving a Case Mortality of slightly over 3 per cent.

In Table II. (Local Government Board Tables) you will see the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, and the other Infectious Diseases, occurring in each Ward.

Scarlet Fever was most prevalent in the Second Quarter of 1913—forty-one (41) cases—whilst in the other Quarters the numbers varied from twenty-one (21) to sixteen (16).

The lowest number reported in one month was two (2)—July and October—and the highest twenty (20)—April.

I have again in 1913 found cases of Scarlet Fever reported to me by the Head Teachers as Measles, &c., and I regret that the recommendation which I have several times made is not carried out, viz. — That the Parents of a child suffering from sore throat and a rash, however slight, should at once send for their Medical Attendant.

It is due, I believe, mainly to these undiscovered or only accidentally discovered cases of some days duration that we have the presence of Scarlet Fever constantly in the town, and that the attempts at Isolation are rendered less useful than they might be.

DIPHTHERIA.—Fewer cases of this disease have been notified in 1913 than for several years, viz. —fourteen (14), whilst twenty (20) were reported in 1912, and an average of twenty-three (23) for the five preceding years (1908—1912).

Six (6) of these cases were removed to the Infectious Hospital, and Isolation, as far as practicable, was secured for the remainder at their own homes.

Three (3) Deaths ensued from Diphtheria, giving a Case Mortality of 21·4 per cent.

More use of your provision of Diphtheritic Antitoxin has been made by the Medical Practitioners in Chorley in 1913 than in previous years.

I have arranged that a supply shall be kept at the Sanitary Inspector's Office in Back Street, from which any Medical Practitioner who has notified a case of Diphtheria can get this Antitoxin.

In connection with Diphtheria and other Zymotic diseases, I am glad to state that by a resolution passed at your Council in December, you have given me power to secure bacteriological examinations in cases of this and other Infectious Diseases.

Two practical advantages will result from these examinations, one being that, in cases of doubtful diagnosis, bacteriological examination will be of service in deciding the presence or absence of Infectious Disease and the necessity or otherwise of Isolation of the infected individual, and the other

being, that in cases of Convalescence from Diphtheria, &c., according to the results of bacteriological examination, your Officers will be more certainly assured when it is reasonably safe to withdraw the restrictions and isolation that have been imposed by them upon the sufferers from these diseases.

In cases of Diphtheria, I would further suggest that no child who has suffered from this disease should be allowed to return to school before at least one negative result be returned by the Bacteriologist.

I have arranged with the Clinical Research Association to send an outfit for use in taking specimens for examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and Phthisis, to each of the Medical Practitioners in the town.

A telegram stating the result of the examination will be sent to the Doctor attending the patient, and a letter by next post to me, and the outfit will be renewed immediately without any further charge.

TYPHOID FEVER.—Five (5) cases of Typhoid Fever have been notified to me during 1913, as compared with four in 1912, and an average of fourteen (14) for the quinquennium (1908—1912).

The five (5) cases occurred in four (4) houses, as there were two sisters in one house suffering from Typhoid Fever.

Two (2) of the cases of Typhoid Fever proved fatal, giving a Case Mortality of 40 per cent.

I was not able to discover the origin of the disease in any of these cases; they were located in different parts of the town, one (1) being in North Ward, three (3) in South, and one (1) in West.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.—These diseases were prevalent in 1913, and especially during the late summer and early autumn. I can only judge of the extent of these diseases by the number of Deaths resulting from them.

Thirty (30) Deaths were registered, of which half occurred in the months of September and October, and no Deaths were recorded in the months of January, February and December,

The fact that the greatest number of Deaths occurred during the period of the greatest activity of the house fly affords definite support to the idea now generally prevalent, that Infantile Diarrhœa and Enteritis are often fly-borne diseases.

In 1912, when the summer was wet and cold, the breeding of the house fly was impeded, and there were no great swarms of these insects. The number of Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis in that year was only eight (8).

In 1911, we had a hot summer, and swarms of flies in the autumn, and the Deaths from Diarrhœa, &c., reached the number of forty-seven (47).

I do not maintain that all cases of Diarrhœa and Enteritis and the Deaths resulting from these diseases are due to the fly nuisance, but I am sure that a great number are so caused, and I therefore recommend you to continue the practice of covering the manure receptacles in the more congested portions of the town with Chloride of Lime periodically, and especially in the summer and early autumn.

Also, I recommend that special attention should be paid to the very frequent removal of horse dung and other manure from manure receptacles in the summer, and thus remove the breeding grounds and immature flies before they can become an active nuisance.

It would be beneficial if similar leaflets to those issued in 1912 were again distributed throughout the town in July, and thus call the attention of the householders to the necessity for exterminating house flies, and to the advisability of covering all articles of food and drink, especially those intended for young children, during the hot season of the year.

Twenty-seven (27) of the thirty (30) Deaths caused by Diarrhœa, &c., occurred in children under five years of age—seventeen (17) being in infants under one, and five each in children between one and two and two and five years of age respectively.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Since February, 1913, all cases of Tuberculosis have been included, by the order of the Local Government Board, amongst the Diseases compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health. In 1912, cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis only were thus notifiable.

Consequently the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified was greater in 1913 than in 1912, though some of the cases that have come to my knowledge were not reported, and the first intimation I received was the copy of the Death Certificate.

I have to transmit to the County Authority and to the Local Government Board each week the number of cases of Tuberculosis (Pulmonary or of other Organs) notified to me during the week, and in the case of the County Authority I have to furnish a weekly list of the names, addresses, and other particulars. I hope that in 1914 I shall be notified of *all cases of Tuberculosis*, and at as early a period as possible, so that my lists may be complete and the County Tuberculosis Officer may be put in possession of them.

During 1913, seventy-two (72) cases of Tuberculosis have been notified to me, of which forty-eight (48) were Pulmonary, and twenty-four (24) other forms of Tuberculosis. Three (3) cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one (1) of Tuberculous Meningitis died without having been reported.

Of the seventy-two (72) cases notified to me, forty-seven (47) were reported by Private Medical Practitioners, sixteen (16) by Poor Law Medical Officers, and nine (9) by Hospital Surgeons.

The disease in the twenty-four (24) cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was located as follows :—

Bones	...	...	9 cases
Glands	...	...	6 ,,
Abdomen	...	...	3 ,,
Skin	...	...	4 ,,
Larynx	...	...	1 ,,
Kidney	...	...	1 ,,

I have visited all the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis except the residents in the Chorley Workhouse, and almost all the cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In the cases of Consumption of the Lungs I have obtained particulars of the Family History, the length of time the patient has been ill or absent from work, the condition of the house, &c., &c., and have

given the patient's friends or himself a leaflet containing some instructions how to prevent the spread of the disease. Also, in a great majority of cases, I have provided the person afflicted with a sputum flask so as to prevent infection from the sputum expectorated by him.

Twenty-four (24) Deaths of Residents have been registered during the year from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the lowest number that I have had to record, except in the years 1904 (21) and 1902 (20).

The Mortality from Phthisis Pulmonalis is decreasing, as you will see the following figures, which I gave in my last Annual Report.

			Average No. of Deaths per annum.			Average rate per 10,000.	
Decade 1881—1890	...	...	38·5	...	...	18·0	
„ 1891—1900	...	...	28·7	...	...	11·5	
„ 1901—1910	...	...	27·5	...	...	9·6	
			No. of Deaths.				
1911	...	...	26	...	...	8·5	
1911	...	...	29	...	...	9·7	
1913	...	...	24	...	..	7·7	

Under the National Insurance Act, eleven (11) cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been received into Sanatoria during 1913, viz.—three (3) cases notified in 1912 and eight (8) cases notified in 1913. In two (2) other cases Sanatorium treatment was allowed and withdrawn, and in four (4) cases Special Nourishment, &c., was granted.

Owing to the difficulty in securing accommodation in Sanatoria, there has been an average interval of three months between the granting of Sanatorium treatment and the reception of the patient into a Sanatorium.

I trust that this delay will soon be unnecessary, and when the new Sanatorium is erected at Heath Charnock, I hope that so long and so important an interval between application and reception will not be allowed to occur. The sooner a person afflicted with Pulmonary Tuberculosis is under Sanatorium treatment and instruction, the more likely is it for him to regain health and make a thorough recovery.

I am glad to report that the Local Insurance Committee for the area including Chorley, Leyland, Adlington, Withnell, and fifteen (15) townships in the Chorley Rural District has been formed, and is actively discharging the duties delegated to them by the County Insurance Committee.

These duties include the power to recommend and grant Domiciliary and Dispensary treatment to Insured persons in their area, and to refer cases requiring Sanatorium treatment to the County Insurance Committee.

The County Insurance Committee have obtained premises in High Street, Chorley, and have furnished them as a Tuberculosis Dispensary. At the time of writing this Report the Dispensary is ready for opening, and I trust that it will soon be in regular and active operation.

Though every case of Tuberculosis has now to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of each Sanitary District, the systematic treatment of only persons insured under the National Insurance Act is undertaken by the Government. There remain a great number of persons suffering from Tuberculosis for whom there is no provision for Sanatorium treatment.

The wives and children of the insured, and other persons who, not being insured are not eligible for Sanatorium treatment under the Act, still remain without any chance of being treated in a Sanatorium except by payment, which they can ill afford, or through charitable institutions.

It is to be hoped that the wider scheme recommended by the Tuberculosis Commission will be, as soon as possible, put into operation, and that there will be arrangements made by which any person suffering from Tuberculosis, and likely to receive real benefit by Sanatorium treatment, should have the opportunity of such treatment-gratuitously where necessary-and at a graduated and reasonable cost for such as are able to pay.

I think, however, that the increasing attention paid to the healthy conditions of the homes of the people will prove quite as powerful a factor in the gradual decrease of Tuberculosis as a wider extension of Sanatorium accommodation,

Patients who have been treated at Sanatoria have sometimes to return to their homes, where much of the good received is dissipated by the far from ideal character of those homes.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—In addition to the Infectious Diseases compulsorily notifiable by the Medical Practitioners, I have received from the Head Teachers of the Elementary Schools reports of the cases of other Infectious or Contagious Diseases occurring amongst the children attending the Schools.

I give below, under each School, the number of cases of each Infectious or Contagious Disease reported to me by the Teachers, excluding however the cases of Compulsorily Notifiable Diseases, as these have been already considered.

TABLE F.

SCHOOLS.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Ring- worm.	TOTALS.
Parish ... ..	...	...	14	1	4	19
St. George's... ..	5	...	43	15	8	71
St. Peter's	4	...	3	...	3	10
St. James's	4	3	14	18	4	43
All Saints ... ..	...	...	7	2	...	9
St. Mark's ... ..	...	...	...	18	...	18
St. Mary's	2	...	1	4	8	15
Sacred Heart	4	4	2	2	1	13
Weldbank	2	...	...	31	7	40
Hollinshead Street ... ..	...	2	...	4	4	10
Wesleyan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	21	9	84	95	39	248

The School Nurse has visited the homes of such of the children as I have directed, and, where necessary, has recommended the Parents to send for their Medical Attendant.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.—During 1913 one hundred and sixty (160) houses were inspected by your Inspector and in the great majority of cases by myself.

I give in Table G the results of these inspections, under each Ward in which the several houses are situated.

TABLE G.

	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Totals.
Number of Houses Inspected	18	58	44	40	160
Number of Houses found satisfactory	5	3	...	7	15
Number of Houses in which necessary work has been done	11	42	37	18	108
Number of Houses in which necessary work has been partly done	2	9	...	...	11
Number of Houses in which necessary work has been contracted for ... ..	...	3	7	...	10
Number of Houses in which nothing has been done ... ..	...	1	...	15	16
Totals of results of Inspection	18	58	44	40	160

It must be borne in mind that, in the case of the fifteen (15) houses in West Ward in which no work has been commenced at the date of this Report, the period allowed by the Statutory Notices had just terminated, and, I understand, the owners are making arrangements to have the work done as soon as possible.

One hundred and forty-five (145) Statutory Notices have been issued calling upon the owners to repair their houses.

Four (4) Closing Orders have been made, of which one (1) was subsequently rescinded on account of the house having been put into a fair state of repair.

Two (2) Cellar dwellings have been discontinued as habitations.

The various defects found on inspection of the houses are given in the next Table.

TABLE H

Character of Defect.	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Totals.
Defective Windows (Light or Ventilation)	13	39	32	27	111
Defective Drainage ... ..	...	6	3	2	11
„ Roofs	1	17	6	13	37
„ Bedroom Floors	1	12	16	9	38
„ Kitchen Flags	2	25	18	13	58
„ Stairs	1	11	10	4	26
„ Water Supply	1	1	...	...	2
„ Eaves and Down Spouts ... ..	...	4	2	8	14
„ Closets ... ..	..	6	1	6	13
Houses needing Whitewashing, Papering, &c.	6	22	27	23	78
Houses Damp ... ..	...	...	1	5	6
„ with other defects ... ..	...	16	3	20	39
Back Yards defectively paved, &c. ..	...	22	2	9	33
Totals	25	181	121	139	466

From the above Table you will see that in the one hundred and forty-five (145) houses, whose owners have been served with Statutory Notices to repair, there has been an average of three defective conditions in each house, though in several houses there has been only one cause of complaint, whilst in others there have been four, five or more defects requiring remedy.

The repairs that were not carried out at the time of my last Annual Report have been completed in 1913.

At the beginning of the year you appointed a Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Committee to examine the Cards and Records of the Inspection of Houses, and to report to that Committee what action should be taken in the several instances. This Sub-Committee has been very useful, and has both saved much time to the Sanitary Committee and greatly facilitated the work of your Officers.

You have further appointed a Committee to consider the question of Town Planning. This Committee has met on several occasions, and is formulating a scheme with reference to certain localities in the Borough.

Application to the Local Government Board for authority to prepare a scheme of town planning is contemplated.

The wider and more extensive such a scheme, the better; so that in future all parts of the town may be built upon with similar amenities and healthy conditions, and that no land shall be left on which houses may be erected in a greater number than is compatible with health requirements.

Plans for ninety-seven (97) Dwelling-houses have been passed by your Council during 1913.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.—In my last Annual Report I noted that the Red Bank Sewage Disposal Scheme had been rejected by the Local Government Board, and urged upon you the necessity of an alternative scheme being prepared without delay by your Surveyor and submitted to the Local Government Board for their approval.

Your Council directed your Surveyor to make Plans and Estimates for carrying the Sewage from Bolton Road district and Streets on the East side of the Railway to the Cowling Sewage Works.

By this scheme the Sewage of all the property included in the Red Bank Scheme, with the exception of a comparatively small number of houses at Red Bank, will be conveyed to the Cowling Sewage Disposal Works, which will be very materially enlarged and improved so as to cope with the increased amount of Sewage.

The Plans and Estimates were submitted to the Local Government Board and you have received their sanction to proceed with the work.

Tenders for the materials required have been received and accepted by you, and you have resolved that the work of laying the sewers and making filter beds, &c., shall be carried out by your own men under the direction of the Surveyor.

I hope that this work will be commenced and completed without delay, as frequent complaints have been made by the owners and tenants in the neighbourhood.

The sewage from the houses at Red Bank is conveyed to a tank and the overflow is purified by irrigation over land. There does not seem any likelihood of any further treatment of this sewage being required for many years to come.

Improvements have been made during 1913 at the Common Bank Sewage Works by the rebuilding of circular chamber for mixing precipitants ; and at Heapey Sewage Works by the erection of retaining wall on the brook side and partial rebuilding of the tank which was leaking

Sewers have been laid in several streets—Colyton Road, Plymouth Grove, Rylands Road, Worthy Street, Yarrow Road, Windermere Road, &c , &c., and Surface Water Drains in Park Road and Preston Road.

The Main Sewers of the town were thoroughly flushed in May. I think, however, that it would be beneficial to the health of the town if the Main Sewers were more frequently flushed than once a year, and especially in the summer and when there has been very little rainfall.

The rainfall for 1913 was guaged at 34·07 inches.

The regular examination and cleaning out of the Water Closet and Yard Drains has been carried out in 1913 efficiently, and the number of stoppages relieved show the necessity of this work. I give below the particulars.

Number of Fresh Water Closets examined and cleaned	...	21895
,, Waste Water Closets	,, ,,	3981
,, Yard Drains	,, ,,	48558
Totals	... ..	<u>74434</u>

The number of Stoppages discovered and relieved owing to this systematic examination were as follows :—

Number of Fresh Water Closets stopped	...	484 or 2·2 per cent.
,, Waste	,, ,,	483 or 12·1 per cent.
,, Yard Drains	,, ...	681 or 1·4 per cent.

This list of stoppages is included in the numbers given in the last table, Table I—the remainder of the stoppages having been relieved by your men after notice had been sent by the householders to the Sanitary Inspectors.

You will again notice that the Waste Water Closets are much more liable to stoppage than the Fresh Water Closets, five of the former to one of the latter. I hope we shall have no more Waste Water Closets allowed in the Borough.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—The Park Road and Market Places Conveniences, which were nearly completed in 1912, were opened to the Public in 1913. On the Tatton Recreation Ground you have ordered a Public Convenience to be erected, and at the end of 1913 it was nearly completed.

SCAVENGING.—This work is efficiently carried out by the Corporation men under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector. Almost all the refuse is taken to the Destructor and there consumed.

The amount of refuse treated at the Destructor during 1913 was as follows :—

			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
House Refuse ...	...	...	7015	15	0
Trade Refuse ...	...	...	176	4	3
Fish Refuse ...	...	...	137	2	1
Condemned Meat and Offal	...		4	8	3
			—	—	—
Totals ...			7333	10	3

And 223 Dogs and 116 Cats have been cremated during the year.

Very little refuse is now taken to the Tip off Weldbank Lane, and that only from an outlying portion of the town. This tip is not near any dwelling-house, and the refuse is filling up a ravine and is not creating a nuisance.

The Fish refuse together with blood from the Slaughter House is used for the making of Artificial Guano.

This Apparatus laid down by you a few years ago has proved very successful, not only in disposing of fish refuse which was formerly consumed in the destructor and somewhat interfered with the efficient working, but also in bringing in a substantial revenue to the Corporation.

PUBLIC BATHS.—Early in 1913, by the direction of your Council, the question of providing Public Baths was submitted to the votes of the Burgesses. Six thousand cards were sent out, and only about 44 per cent. of the Burgesses took the trouble to register their votes.

There was a majority of three to one of those who voted in favour of the Council proceeding with the erection of Public Baths, and, accordingly, at your Meeting in May you resolved that the Baths be provided, and at the same meeting you elected a Committee to draw up a scheme for the purpose.

This Committee has selected as the site for the Baths vacant land at the corner of Clifford Street and Union Street, kindly ceded to them by the Gas Committee.

The Baths Committee have visited and inspected Public Baths in several towns, and Plans and Estimates are in course of preparation by your Surveyor, which will be submitted to you for your consideration and approval.

There is no doubt that the erection of Public Baths by your Council will be of great benefit to the town, provided that the inhabitants make an adequate and regular use of them.

The Swimming Bath will supply a long felt want for a place for young people to bathe and learn swimming, and it is to be hoped that the private Baths will be largely used by those persons who have not the privilege of a Bath in their own houses.

STREETS.—During 1913, thirty (30) streets have been declared Public Highways.

Of the Main Roads, a portion of Park Road has been re-constructed during the year, and Blackburn Road has been kerbed and a footpath formed from Railway Bridge to Great Knowley Farm.

Several other Highways have been re-constructed, such as Chapel Street, Railway Street, &c , &c. ; Tar-Cindere d paths formed in Heapey Road, Eaves Lane, Pall Mall, Moor Road, and Southport Road ; and the unpaved portion of Eaves Lane has been repaired and tar sprayed.

You have directed that the principal streets should be periodically swilled during dirty weather, and this cleaning of the main thoroughfares has been carried out in 1913 under the direction of your Surveyor.

RECREATION GROUNDS.—The Tatton Recreation Ground has been fenced round, Entrance Gates erected, trees, &c., planted, and land drains and surface water drains laid. The levelling of the surface and the erection of Sanitary Conveniences are very near completion.

Chorley is now well supplied with open air spaces, and it is to be hoped that plenty of use will be made of them and thus repay the generous donors for their gifts and the Corporation for the great trouble and expense incurred in the making and maintaining them.

DISINFECTION, &c.—All houses in which there have been persons suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, &c., or have died from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, have been thoroughly disinfected by spraying with Formalin Solution and fumigating with burning Sulphur.

This disinfection is carried out immediately on the removal of the patient to the Infectious Hospital, or in the case of persons isolated at home after a prolonged period of convalescence and upon the statement of the Medical Attendant that the patient is free from the liability of giving infection to others.

The Clothing, Bedding, &c., are removed to the Town's Yard and there passed through the Steam Disinfector.

During the year one hundred and forty-one (141) houses have been fumigated and disinfected, and two thousand nine hundred and eighty-three (2983) articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c., have been disinfected at the Steam Disinfector.

In addition nineteen (19) articles of Clothing, &c., have been destroyed.

In order to lessen the breeding of flies the Middensteads in the more populous portions of the town were twice a week, from the beginning of June to the beginning of November, covered with Chloride of Lime. One hundred and ninety-three (193) Middensteads were so treated.

Your Inspectors also served notices upon all owners of Middensteads to remove collections of manure when they were likely to become a nuisance.

SMOKE.—During 1913 your Inspectors have made thirty (30) observations to test the length of time in which black smoke has been discharged from mill chimneys into the atmosphere.

By your regulations, no manufacturer is allowed to send out from mill chimneys black smoke for a longer aggregated period than eight minutes per hour.

In seven (7) instances black smoke was found to be issuing from the chimneys for a longer period than is allowed by your regulations ; the longest aggregate time per hour was twenty-six minutes.

The owners of these mills received notices to abate the nuisance.

In every observation the chimneys were watched for at least one hour, and in several two observers were timing the emission of black smoke.

The control of the unnecessary discharge of black smoke largely depends upon the fireman's method and regular attention to his duties, and it is to the Manufacturer's advantage that there should be as little unconsumed fuel discharged into the atmosphere as possible.

Three (3) Householdors have been prosecuted for chimney firing. I am glad to say that during the last few years fewer instances of chimney firing have occurred than used to be the case.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The number of premises upon which these trades are carried on has not increased in 1913. They are as follows :—

Tripe Dressers	...	...	...	8
Tallow Melters	...	...	...	2
Gut Dressers	...	...	...	2
Tanners	...	...	...	2

There have been very few complaints about these occupations during 1913.

LODGING HOUSES.—Only four (4) Lodging Houses are on the Register, two (2) large Model Lodging Houses belonging to a Company, and two (2) small houses in private occupation.

They have been visited by your Inspectors from time to time and no cause of complaint has been found.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Generally the condition of the Factories and Workshops is satisfactory. Few causes of complaint have been found by H.M. Inspectors of Factories or discovered by your Officials.

The Lighting, Ventilation, Cleanliness, and provision of Sanitary Conveniences are in most cases satisfactory.

I give in the Home Office Table at the end of this Report a list of defects found and remedied, either upon the report of H.M. Inspectors or at the instigation of your Officers.

I again draw your attention to the list of Home Workers. Only two (2) are on the Register, and it seems improbable to me that all such Employers and Employees are included in the list.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—At the last meeting in the year you passed a resolution to adopt the Notification of Births Act, subject to the consent of the Local Government Board.

I hope that you will shortly arrange for the effectual carrying out of this Act by the appointment of a Health Visitor, to visit, under my direction, the homes of newly-born children, and to give such aid and instruction as may be necessary.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE. Some further improvements have been made in the Slaughter House during 1913. A lairage for Bulls has been made in the disused skin-cleaning house, and for Cows in the old sheep pens, and the fronts of the pens facing the killing rooms have been boarded up.

The new Skin-cleaning House has also been enlarged.

All the animals slaughtered at the Abattoir are examined and passed by your Inspector, and, in case of doubt, I examine the carcasses.

The number of Animals slaughtered during the year was as follows :—

Cattle	...	...	...	...	1497
Calves	...	...	...	...	230
Sheep	...	...	...	...	8413
Pigs	...	...	...	...	631

We have condemned as unfit for food the following :—

One (1) Cow	weighing	620 lbs.
Nine (9) Sheep	,,	355 lbs.
One (1) Calf	,,	25 lbs.
One (1) Pig	,,	180 lbs.

Total weight of Meat condemned 1180 lbs., exclusive of one Cow weighing 560 lbs. slaughtered under the Tuberculosis (Animals) Order.

In addition the Offal of several animals weighing 6842 lbs. have been destroyed. These animals presented signs of disease, but not to such an extent as to render the meat unfit for food.

The reconstruction in the Slaughter House in 1911 and 1912 (especially the provision of the cooling chamber), the daily removal of the manure, &c., have rendered the Slaughter House much more sanitary and up-to-date than was the case a few years ago.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES, MILK. —The Milk supply for the Borough is obtained partly from Farmers resident within the confines of the town and partly from Farmers living in the neighbouring villages.

There were forty-four (44) Farmers and Milk Purveyors on the register in 1913.

Generally the milk is brought to the consumers by the Farmers, morning and evening, and there is only one (1) Dairyman registered. In a few (about a dozen) small grocers' shops a small quantity (five or six quarts) of milk is sold to the poorer inhabitants of the town.

As you will see in another portion of my Report samples of the milk have been taken by the County Police for analysis, but no prosecution for adulteration has been undertaken.

The Dairies and Cowsheds have been visited from time to time, and examined whether they are kept in accordance with the local Bye-laws on Cowsheds and Dairies. There have been several improvements in the condition of some of these Cowsheds in recent years, as to lighting, ventilation, drainage, and prevention of overcrowding.

There has been no action taken during the year as to Tuberculous Milk, and only one Cow has been slaughtered in the Borough under the Tuberculosis (Animals) Order.

I beg to recommend that the Leaflet (No. 151) issued by the Board of Agriculture and supplied gratuitously by them, be sent by the Council to all the Cowkeepers and Dairymen in the Borough. In this admirable Leaflet clear and plain directions as to the best methods to secure cleanliness in milking cows, and to prevent any contamination of the milk are given. I fear that many Cowkeepers are not sufficiently alive to the necessity of scrupulous cleanliness in milking, and in the condition of the utensils for receiving and carrying the milk.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply of the Borough is obtained from the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks.

The character of the water is good, the supply is constant, and in the greater portion of the town the pressure is ample.

Several houses have been found in 1913 without a sufficient water supply, and as the failure has been due to the service pipes and not to the mains, notices have been served upon the owners of these houses to remedy the defect.

FOOD AND DRUGS.—The County Police have for many years undertaken the duty of securing samples of Food and Drugs, submitting them to the County Analyst and, where necessary, a prosecution for Adulteration has been instituted by the County Authorities. No such prosecution has taken place in 1913.

Fifty-four (54) samples have been taken during the year, viz.—Milk 15, Butter 9, Lard 4, Sugar 3, Margarine 3, Cheese 2, Coffee 4, Tea 1, Pepper and Arrowroot 2 each, and one (1) sample of Cornflour, Yeast, Mustard, Oatmeal, Baking Powder, Barley, Sago, Jam and Cream of Tartar respectively.

Your Inspector has condemned as unfit for food and destroyed 100 lbs. of Strawberries, 189 lbs. of Pears, and 8 quarts of Shrimps during the year.

In addition to the notices served upon owners of property as a result of house to house visitation under the Housing and Town Planning Act, in the following Table are given the Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Improvements made in 1913, either after informal notices by your Inspector or Statutory notices by your Council.

TABLE I.

Stoppages of Fresh Water Closets removed	...	...	...	561
Stoppages of Waste Water Closets removed	...	...	...	574
Stoppages of House Drains removed	...	...	...	781
Defective Fresh Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	64
Defective Waste Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	33
Defective House Drains repaired	...	...	...	60
Insufficient Closet Accommodation remedied	...	...	...	5
Insufficient Water Supply remedied	...	...	...	2
Insufficient Ashbin Accommodation remedied	...	...	...	8
Dirty Houses, Cellars, &c., cleaned	...	...	...	10
Dirty Yards or Closets cleaned	...	...	...	62
Manure Receptacles altered	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of Manure removed	...	...	...	46
Accumulations of Rubbish removed	...	...	...	9
Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance removed	...	...	...	19
Pigs kept so as to be a nuisance removed	...	...	...	3
Overcrowding of Dwelling-house abated	...	...	...	2
Defective Eaves and Down Spouts repaired	...	...	...	17
Defective Flags in Yards and Passages repaired	...	...	...	14
Other Nuisances abated	...	...	...	4
				<hr/> 2276

The work of your Inspectors increases year by year, not only on account of the increase of population, but also owing to the more extended range of duties imposed on them.

It is impossible with the present staff to carry out all that they would like to do, though I can conscientiously bear testimony to their zeal and readiness in discharging their duties.

I think that your Council should soon consider the question of either relieving the Assistant Inspector of some of his duties unconnected with Sanitary matters or appoint a Health Visitor to assist in the work.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES A. HARRIS,

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	29300		829	28·30	468	15·97	17	6	115	139	457	15·60
1909	29700		796	26·80	501	16·87	21	7	114	143	487	16·40
1910	30030		781	26·01	427	14·22	23	7	104	133	411	13·69
1911	30400		714	23·45	501	16·48	21	26	122	171	506	16·64
1912	30700	701	696	22·64	501	16·32	29	22	94	135	494	16·09
1913	31100	740	738	23·73	455	14·63	25	15	83	112	445	14·31

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 3,613 ; Total population at all ages, 30,315 ; Number of inhabited houses, 6,555 ; Average number of persons per house, 4·625, at Census, 1911.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Ward.				Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	3	6	5	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	3	6
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	2	...	2	6	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	44	45	7	...	...	...	23	19	31	23	83
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	3	...	1	1
Poliomyelitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Notified, 1913.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	4	7	25	12	...	4	10	30*	4	Notified, 1912.
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	2	7	6	6	2	1	5	4	11†	4	Total removed Sanatoria, 1913.
Totals...	198	53	61	23	37	20	1	37	40	80	41	102

Chorley Joint Isolation Hospital, Heath Charnock, in Chorley Rural District,
 * Includes 13 in Workhouse. † Includes 3 in Workhouse.

TABLE III.
Causes of and Ages at Death, during the year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents," "in Institutions in the District.		
	All Ages	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Work-house.	Rawcliffe Hospital.
All causes	436	81	24	18	9	18	59	127	100	...	1
Certified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncertified	9	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	3	13	1	1	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	7	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	36	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	6	5	...
Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis	5	1	1	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	41	1	...	...	1	...	8	18	9	1	...
Bronchitis	37	4	1	...	...	...	2	8	22	3	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	40	13	7	2	1	1	7	8	1	3	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	30	17	5	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	9	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	4	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	35	31	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	13	...	1	2	...	2	3	4	1	1	11
Suicide	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	90	13	6	...	2	1	13	36	19	9	11
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	50	3	1	...	...	...	2	8	36	9	..
Totals	445	83	25	18	9	18	61	129	102	43	25

TABLE IV.
INFANT MORTALITY.

**1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages
under 1 Year of Age.**

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes —										
Certified ...	20	6	3	2	31	13	16	11	10	81
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	3	3	13
{ Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	8
{ Enteritis ...	...	...	1	1	2	1	6	...	...	9
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
{ Premature birth ...	9	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	11
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	8	2	2	...	12	3	1	3	1	20
Other Causes ...	3	2	...	...	5	2	3	1	3	14
Totals ...	20	6	3	2	31	14	17	11	10	83

Nett Births in the year : Legitimate, 708 ; Illegitimate, 32.

Nett Deaths in the year of : Legitimate Infants, 76 ; Illegitimate Infants, 7.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories and Workshops	53	15	Nil.

Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—

	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	11	11
Want of Ventilation	1	1
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation unsuitable or defective	1	1
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—		
Other Offences	1	
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 14

Home Work.

	Outworkers.	
	Contractors.	Workmen.
Wearing Apparel	2	2

Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year :—

	Number.
Workshops	173
Bakehouses	53
Laundries	4
Rag Sorters	3
Total number of Workshops on Register...	<hr/> 233

Other Matters.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory & Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901).....

	Number.
Notified by H.M. Inspector	14
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	1
In use at the end of the year	3



